

## REVENUE.

No. 918—Rev. 326, dated 19th July 1895.

Government direct that the following be added as para 10 a to Rule XXVI of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code issued under Government Notification No. 150, dated 22nd July 1890.

"10 a. If, in any case, the Deputy Commissioner should be of opinion that a wider publicity should be given to the notices issued under paras 8 and 10 than has been provided for therein, he may make an order accordingly after levying cost thereof from the applicant."

No. 919—Rev. 330, dated 20th July 1895.

Under para 2 of Section 236 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation IV of 1888) the Government of Mysore are pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code to the Kayamgutta Bairasandra village of the Bangalore Taluk.

No. 1307—Fl. 68, dated 30th July 1895.

Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shikarpur Sub-Division, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Monteiro, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, will be in charge of the Shikarpur Sub-Division, during the absence of Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, on leave or until further orders.

No. 1352—Rev. 500, dated 31st July 1895.

Mir Nizamudin Ali Khan, Amildar of the Hunsur Taluk, having availed himself of only thirteen days' casual leave from the 15th to the 27th June 1895, out of the two weeks' leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 17630—G. 4826, dated the 16th April 1895, the unexpired portion, viz. one day, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1426—R. 525, dated 1st August 1895.

S. Krishnamurti Rao, Amildar of the Mandya Taluk, having availed himself of only fourteen days' casual leave from the 11th June 1895, out of the fifteen days leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 20096—G. 5319, dated the 11th May 1895, the unexpired portion of the leave, viz. one day, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1381—R. 512, dated 2nd August 1895.

B. Krishna Rao, Amildar of the Doddballapur Taluk, having been granted twenty-five days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same, B. Vasudeva Rao, Deputy Amildar of Closepet, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Doddballapur Taluk, during the absence of B. Krishna Rao, on leave or until further orders.

The Amildar of the Channapatna Taluk, will be in charge of the Closepet Sub-Taluk, in addition to his own duties.

No. 1445—R. 538, dated 3rd August 1895.

The following transfers of Amildars are ordered :—

	From—	To—
C. Narayan Rao ..	Manjarabad Taluk	Chikballapur Taluk.
		To join on the expiry of his leave.
M. Gulam Mohadin Khan ..	Chikballapur Taluk	Manjarabad Taluk.
		To join on being relieved by Narayan Rao.

No. 1480—Fl. 109, dated 3rd August 1895.

Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr. J. R. Barrow, Chief Assistant to the Comptroller, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from 17th July 1895.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR, Revenue Secretary.

## GENERAL.

No. 1352—Mis. 183, dated 23rd July 1895.

The undermentioned communication containing information regarding the impending changes which will, it is expected, be in force in time to regulate the pilgrimage to the Hajj of the year 1896, is published for general information :—

By order,

V. N. NARASIMMIYENGAR, General Secretary.

No. 6 Sanitary  
172—179.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary), dated Simla, the 28th June 1895.

## RESOLUTION.

In the beginning of 1894 an International Sanitary Conference was convened at Paris to consider especially the best means of preventing the spread of cholera westwards by way of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. The British Government accepted an invitation to join in its deliberations and a Convention drawn up by the Conference in April 1894 was accepted by Her Majesty's Government, with reservations upon three points (to be mentioned below). The agreement is binding for five years, and is to be renewed unless notice of withdrawal is given six months before the end of that period.



As the provisions of the Convention were intended directly to affect the pilgrim traffic by sea between British India and Arabia, it became necessary to consider what amendments should be made in the law by which that traffic is at present controlled. The Government of India have been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Local Maritime Governments as to the best way of giving effect to these provisions, some of which introduce considerable changes into the existing arrangements. It has eventually been decided that the course which may most conveniently be adopted in all the circumstances of the case, is to remove from the operation of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, vessels engaged in the pilgrim traffic and to provide for them separately. A Bill drawn with that object is about to be introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and rules aimed at carrying out all needed changes in the regulations are now being prepared and are intended to be brought into force under and simultaneously with the new law. Meanwhile the Governor General in Council is desirous of taking this opportunity of placing before the public as early as possible full information regarding the impending changes, which are in some respects of considerable importance, and which will it is expected be in force in time to regulate the pilgrimage to the Hajj of the year 1896.

2. The following are the matters in which changes have to be made by legislation:—

(i) *The definition of a "pilgrim ship."*

By section 5 (2) of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, a passenger on a ship to which that Act applies is defined to be "a native of Asia or Africa of the age of twelve years or upwards, who is not on the articles of the ship as one of the crew," but the term does not include either a passenger in attendance on a person other than a native of Asia or Africa, or a child under one year of age, and in the computation of passengers for any of the purposes of the Act, two persons of the age of one year or upwards and under the age of twelve are reckoned as one passenger. The Act does not apply to any steam-ship not carrying as passengers more than 60 natives of Asia or Africa (or any less number down to 30 which may be fixed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, as the minimum). In accordance with the terms of the Convention every individual, of whatever age, will be reckoned as a pilgrim in the proposed Bill, the provisions of which will be made applicable to all vessels carrying pilgrims, subject to the proviso that no vessel is to be reckoned as a pilgrim ship which, besides its ordinary passengers, among whom may be included pilgrims of the superior classes, embarks pilgrims of the lowest class in a smaller proportion than one pilgrim to 100 gross tonnage.

The object of the Conference, in extending the scope of the regulations to vessels to which they do not now apply, was to prevent pilgrims from being carried in ill-found craft, the sanitary arrangements on which might be insufficient or incomplete.

(ii) *Notice of sailing.*

By section 7 (ii) of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, the master, owner, or agent of a ship is required to give not less than 24 hours' notice of his intention to sail. The Conference determined that in the case of a pilgrim ship the interval should be extended to three days, and the Bill will contain a provision modified accordingly.

(iii) *The upper deck.*

The Convention provides that the deck must, during the voyage, remain clear of all encumbering articles and be reserved day and night for the persons embarked, and placed gratuitously at their disposal.

A provision to this effect will be embodied in the Bill.

(iv) *Hospital accommodation.*

The Conference determined that there should be hospital accommodation for 5 per cent. of the pilgrims at 3 square metres (32 square feet) per head. This is considerably in excess of the present allowance. The necessary provision will be included in the Bill.

(v) *Medical inspection previous to embarkation.*

The Conference attached considerable importance to this matter. In addressing the Local Maritime Governments on the subject in October last, the Government of India expressed their opinion that the practice of allowing pilgrims to go on board before inspection is open to serious objection, as it opens the way to the introduction on board a pilgrim vessel of infectious or contagious diseases by persons suffering from them. The Local Governments agree in this view, though there are some practical difficulties which will have to be met. Provision will accordingly be made in the Bill in order to give effect to the decisions of the Conference that the medical examination should take place on land immediately before embarkation and that articles contaminated by persons who have suffered from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea should not be taken on board until disinfected, nor persons suffering from those diseases permitted to embark.

(vi) *Sanitary taxes at Camaran and Jeddah.*

It is provided in the Convention that the Master of a pilgrim vessel must pay the whole amount of the sanitary taxes at the ports visited and it is suggested that the amount of them might be included in the price of the ticket. The Bill will contain a provision requiring the Master to pay these fees. This decision was adopted by the Conference because of complaints made by the Turkish authorities that Indian pilgrims often fail to pay any fees at all, and the members of the Conference felt that, unless help is given to the local authorities in realizing the proper fees, it will be less easy to press for the carrying out of local sanitary reforms the cost of which is, or should be, partly defrayable from the fees collected from pilgrims.



It is necessary here to explain that the immediate adoption of this provision presents difficulties,

\* *Indemnes*.—are vessels on which no case of cholera has occurred either at the port of departure or on the voyage.

*Suspects*.—are vessels on which there has been cholera but no fresh case within seven days before arrival at Camaran.

*Infectés*.—are vessels on which fresh cases of cholera have occurred within seven days of arrival at Camaran.

owing to the fact that the Turkish Government did not agree to the conditions on which the retention of Camaran as a quarantine station was assented to by the British delegates at the conference. Those conditions were that vessels should be subjected to differential treatment according as they were declared, after medical inspection, to be \* *indemnes*, *suspects*, or *infectés*. If of the first class, pilgrim ships were to be detained for 48 hours only at Camaran; if *suspects* they were to be detained 48 hours and to undergo a second medical inspection at Jeddah; and if *infectés* they were to be detained at Camaran for five days from arrival, or from the occurrence of the last case, and to undergo a second medical inspection at Jeddah. The past practice has been for all pilgrims on vessels coming from Indian ports to be detained for ten days on shore at Camaran; if cholera or choleraic diarrhoea exists on board or breaks out during quarantine, they are detained for longer periods. It is impossible for the Government of India to declare finally what sum will have to be added on account of sanitary dues to the cost of a ticket for the voyage to Jeddah; but according to the figures supplied by the Turkish Consul-General at Bombay, about Rs. 12-8 may be taken to be the present minimum cost per pilgrim in respect of the sanitary taxes for a stay of ten days at Camaran, besides a charge of nearly Rs. 2 at Jeddah.

As the Turkish delegates at the Paris Conference announced that they would agree to the abolition of the requirement that every ship from India should be detained for ten days if the periods of detention proposed, as mentioned above, were raised to three days for *indemnes*, five days for *suspects*, and ten days for *infectés*, the Government of India have requested Her Majesty's Government to address the Porte with the suggestion that the rules which the Turkish delegates were prepared to accept may be adopted for the future. If this is effected there will be a very considerable reduction in the amount of the sanitary taxes to be paid for with the price of the steamer ticket.

The Government of India, recognizing that a rigid rule requiring the pre-payment of sanitary dues by every pilgrim may operate with hardship in the case of poor pilgrims, who it appears from the reports of the Turkish authorities are at present excused the sanitary fees when they are unable to pay them, have decided to suggest for the consideration of the Porte that really needy pilgrims might be excused from payment of the sanitary taxes in addition to the steamer fare if they are granted passes signed by a District Officer or Political Officer on the advice of respectable Muhammadan residents of the neighbourhood in which they live, and countersigned by a Turkish Consul in India certifying that their pecuniary position justifies their exemption. It appears to the Governor General in Council that such a measure would afford effectual relief in the case of poor Muhammadans resident in India, and His Excellency in Council trusts that it may be found possible to carry it into effect.

(vii) *A second medical officer on board.*

The Convention requires every vessel embarking 100 pilgrims or more to have on board a duly qualified medical officer, and a second such officer when the number of pilgrims exceeds 1,000. The first provision is in accordance with the present law; but though under the provision for the increase of space for each pilgrim (see paragraph 3 (a) below) it is unlikely that many steamers will carry more than 1,000 pilgrims, it is necessary to give effect to the Convention in this respect. This requirement will be entered in the Bill. The qualifications which these medical officers must possess will be set forth in the rules.

(viii) *Abandonment of the call at Aden on the journey from the Red Sea to India.*

The Government of India, with the acquiescence of the Government of Bombay, have decided that the present compulsory call at Aden on the return journey to India is unnecessary and inconvenient in many cases. The Bill which is about to be introduced will contain the requisite provision which is not necessary to carry out the terms of the Convention, but it is in no way opposed thereto. The present requirement that every pilgrim ship from India must call at Aden, and shall not leave that port for the Red Sea without a clean bill of health, will be retained.

3. The chief points in the existing rules under the Native Passenger Ships Act, in respect of which changes have been rendered necessary by the terms of the Convention, are the following:—

(a) *Increase in the space for each pilgrim.*

3. This is the most important point in the Convention, as it will involve a considerable increase in the cost of the journey by steamer. As the law stands (section 21 of Act X of 1887), the allowance in the between decks for a steamer passenger on a long voyage (of 5 days or over) is a space of at least 9 superficial and 54 cubic feet; two children under 12 years of age, and not under one, counting as one pilgrim, and children under the age of one year not counting. By section 56 of the Act, the Governor General in Council has power to prescribe in the case of any class of ships other provisions as regards superficial or cubic space to be available for passengers.

The Convention provides for two square metres (21½ square feet) for each pilgrim of whatever age. This is one of the points upon which the British Government made reservation. Her Majesty's Government has, however, intimated to the French Government that a minimum standard of 1½ square metres (16 square feet) for every pilgrim of whatever age will be prescribed on all Indian pilgrim ships, and the Bill will be drawn in such a manner as to enable the Governor General in Council to give effect thereto. This decision was arrived at as some increase of space was dictated by the best sanitary authorities and by the voice of all the European Powers, including the Porte, who are interested in the matter, though it is recognized that the additional space will cause increase in the cost of steamer tickets to the pilgrims.



(b) *Water.*

In accordance with the Convention the allowance of a gallon of drinking-water a day will be made for every pilgrim of whatever age, instead of to each pilgrim of 12 years of age and over (children not over 12 years, but not under one, counting as one pilgrim and children under one year of age not counting at all) as under the present rule.

(c) *Disinfecting stove*

The new rules will provide for a disinfecting stove on board ship to purify the clothes and effects of pilgrims who have suffered from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. Provisions will also be made regarding the method of disinfecting.

(d) *Latrines.*

The Government of India will take this opportunity to raise the number of seats from the rate of two to that of four for every hundred pilgrims in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee which enquired into the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act in 1890. Provision will also be made for a staff of sweepers at the rate of two for every hundred pilgrims. Further provisions will be added for the better cleansing and disinfecting of the latrines.

(e) *Pilgrims' luggage.*

The Convention provides that pilgrims' heavy luggage must be registered, numbered and deposited in the hold, and that pilgrims are to be allowed to keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary (not to exceed a maund in weight for each pilgrim). A rule will be framed to carry this provision into effect.

(f) *Daily medical inspection on board.*

One of the terms of the Convention requires that when there are cases of cholera in port, pilgrims shall not be embarked until after they have been collected and subjected for five days to an observation which will admit of an assurance that none of them are affected with cholera. It was, however, agreed on the representation of the British delegates, that this observation could be practised on board ship between the time of departure from India and the call at Aden. A rule will be framed to provide for this.

(g) *Second medical inspection before departure from India.*

A reference was made to the Local Governments on a suggestion put forward by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as to the desirability of adding a second medical inspection of pilgrims on board just before a steamer weighs anchor. The Governor General in Council proposes to make a rule to the effect that in cases where a pilgrim ship may be detained in harbour for more than 48 hours after the embarkation of the pilgrims, and there is reason to suspect that small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague may have attacked some of the pilgrims, a second medical inspection shall be made by a competent medical officer.

4. The reservations made by Her Majesty's Government from the terms of the Convention were, as noticed above, upon three points. One of these as regards space has already been mentioned in paragraph 3 (a) *supra*. The second reservation was regarding arrangements in the Persian Gulf, and does not call for notice here. The third was as to a provision of the Convention requiring that all pilgrims must have ample funds in their possession before they are allowed to embark. The British Government, acting on the previously declared views of the Government of India who have always desired to facilitate the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz as much as possible, felt that this restriction upon the religious liberty of Muhammadan subjects of Her Majesty was not justifiable, and declined to accede to it.

5. It will be observed that the changes in the regulation of the pilgrim traffic between India and Arabia which are necessitated by the Paris Convention made between the chief European powers have for their object the amelioration of the conditions under which Muhammadans perform their journey to and from the Hedjaz. At the same time it is fully recognized both by Her Majesty's Government and by the Government of India that some of these changes, especially that as regards space, will add very materially to the cost of the sea voyage. The Governor General in Council is therefore glad to be able to intimate that the British Government have undertaken to lose no opportunity of pressing upon the Turkish Government—and, if requested, they will lend skilled officers to assist His Majesty the Sultan's Government in fulfilling—the duty of remedying the condition of affairs at Camaran in the manner indicated by the Paris Convention; and of improving the sanitary administration at Jeddah and Mecca in the way proposed by the Sanitary Council of Constantinople and the able officers who have from time to time reported to the Porte on the requirements of the situation. The Governor General in Council also wishes to assure the Muhammadan community that he is most anxious, whilst taking measures to bring about improvements in the conditions of both the sea and the land journeys to Mecca, to impose no additional expense of an unnecessary nature, and he is also not without hope that it may be found possible to induce the Turkish Government to lessen the time for which Indian pilgrims are placed in quarantine at Camaran, and thereby to reduce the sanitary taxes which will have to be recovered from pilgrims, and also to exempt really needy pilgrims from payment of these dues.

6. It is proposed that the provisions of the Bill and the new rules shall come into force on the 1st October 1895, so as to apply to the pilgrimage which will take place in the Spring of 1896. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to make the contents of this Resolution generally known as soon as possible.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma and to the Foreign, Finance and Commerce and Legislative Departments, for information.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India



## No. 801—L. F. 257-92, dated 16th July 1895.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, it is hereby declared that the houses and lands detailed in the annexed schedule are required for a public purpose, namely, for opening a new road to connect the Kalammanagudi and Benkinavab's Roads in the Mundi Mohalla, of the City of Mysore. (This supersedes the previous declaration published under Notification, dated 25th June 1895.—No. 24113—L. F. 257-92).

Door No.	Name of holder.	Extent in feet.		Description of property.	Boundaries.			
		East to West.	North to South.		North.	East.	South.	West.
2189	Putta Singammah ...	53	15	Vacant land close to house and mud enclosure wall.	Dassappah's house.	Public lane ...	Own house ...	Municipal open space.
2168	Puttiah, son of Lingamah.	22'	18	A portion of tiled house of three ankanams and back yard.	Another portion of same house.	Nanjappah's house.	Budasab's house ..	Public lane.
448	Nanjappah ...	38	18+12 2	Ten ankanams of tiled house, one of which is boarded, and back yard.	Kaliah's house ...	Public lane ...	Lingammah's and Budasab's house.	Puttiah's house.
447	Lingammah ...	18	7	Two ankanams of tiled house ...	Nanjiah's house ...	Public lane ...	Remainder of the same house.	Budasab's house.
	Nanjappa ...	10	10	Two ankanams of tiled and boarded house	Bommiah's house.	Kattige Mudligeri's land.	Own house ...	Public lane.
444	Bommaya ...	10'	9	One-and-half ankanams of tiled house, one of which is boarded.	Venkatappa's house	Do and Kattige Timmaiya's house.	Nanjiah's house ...	Public lane.
442	Kattige Mudligeri ...	43	15+18 2	Tiled house of six ankanams, and front and back yard.	Kattigay Thimmiah's house.	Public lane ...	Narasiya's house...	Bommiah's & Nanjiah's house.
440	Narasiyah ...	27	1' x 6' 2	Three ankanams of tiled house ...	Kattige Mudlagiri's house.	Another house belonging to same.	Remainder of same house.	Vacant land belonging to same house.
441	Narasiyah ...	19	8	Tiled house of three ankanams ...	Ditto land...	Public lane.	Open space ...	Own house No. 440.
477	Kattige Mudligeri ...	27	11	Two ankanams of tiled house and one ankanam of tiled verandah and front yard.	Kattige Timmanah's house.	Own vacant land...	Lane ...	Public lane.
	Ditto ...	44	6 x 15 2	Vacant land and mud enclosure wall ...	Remainder of own vacant land.	Devangada Sanniyah's house.	Bajane Timmapa's house.	Own house.
512	Devangada Sannah ...	11 17	15 6	Tiled verandah, one ankanam, and court	Remainder of same house.	Putta Rangiah's house.	Honnappa' and Timmaiya's vacant land.	Kattige Mudligeri's vacant land.

Mysore City Municipality—concluded.

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[PART I.]

No.	Door No.	Name of holder.	Extent in feet.		Description of property.	Boundaries.			
			East to West.	North to South.		North.	East.	South.	West.
12	511	Puttarangiah	16	6	Two ankanams of tiled verandah.	Remainder of same house.	Rangannah's house.	Garden	Davangada Sanna's house.
13	510	Pujari Rangannah	16	9	Tiled house of two ankanams.	Remainder of own house.	Erranna's vacant land.	Public open space.	Putta Rangiah's house.
14	509	Errannah	7	8	Vacant land.	Ditto	Subrayappa's land.	Ditto	Pujari Rangannah's house.
15	508	Agasalay Subbrayappa	11	8	Ditto	Ditto	Agasale Kristniah's land.	Ditto	Erranna's house.
16	507	Agasalay Kristniah	8	8	Ditto	Ditto	Hanumanta Rao's land.	Ditto	Agasalay Subrayappa's land.
17	506	Hanumanta Rao	18	8	Ditto	Ditto	Kasavalu Naidu's land.	Ditto	Agasalay Kristniah's land.
18	50	Kasevalu Naidu	16	8	Ditto	Ditto	Timanna's land.	Ditto	Hanumanta Rao's land.
19	504	Timmannah	13	5	Vacant land	Remainder of own house.	Public lane	Public open space.	Kasavalu Naidu's house.
20	503	Kari Kalliah	33	14	Tiled house of two storeys, four Ankanams east to west and one-and-half ankanams north to south.	Public lane	Nagiah Subbaiya's house.	Remainder of own house.	Public open space.
			25	14	Open court yard with a well.				
21	502	Nagiah Subbiah	8	14	Vacant back yard		Kalammanagudi road drain.	Remainder of own house.	Kari Kallia's house.
			25	14	Tiled house of two storeys facing main road, three ankanams east to west one-and-half ankanams north to south.	Public lane			
22	478	Kattige Timmannah's son Kempa.	37	6	Tiled house of two-and-half ankanams and back yard.	Remainder of own house.	Kattige Mudli-geri's vacant land.	Public lane	Public lane.



No. 1087—*Mis. F. 349-92, dated 18th July 1895.*

The following addendum to Rule 13 of the Rules relating to the Mysore Local Service Examination published with Government Notification No. 18948—G. F. 349-92, dated the 15th May 1893, having received the sanction of Government, is hereby published for general information.

“The fee will be returned if the candidates’ certificates are not considered satisfactory.”

No. 1591—*Mis. 226, dated 30th July 1895.*

The following list of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press is published for general information :—

Serial No.	No. and Date of Proceedings.	Subject.
1	35-58—J. 2, 1st July 1895.	Ruling that it shall be the duty of all Revenue, Police, Magisterial and other officers to report through their respective official superiors the occurrence, contrary to the provisions of Mysore Regulation No. X of 1894, of every Infant Marriage within their respective jurisdictions.
2	24625-32—R. 3623, 25th June 1895.	Reviewing the returns of Revenue cases and Miscellaneous Proceedings filed, disposed of, and pending in the Revenue Courts during the quarter ending 31st December 1894.
3	25036-7—R. 3724, 28th June 1895.	Directing that if the practice of compelling village officials to pay the revenue due by defaulters prevails to any extent it must be discontinued.
4	25071-79—R. 3736, 28th June 1895.	Issuing a Notification modifying para 2 of Rule 16 of the Special Rules under the Land Improvement Loans Regulations so as to provide for the levy of interest on the preliminary advances for Irrigation wells recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue.
5	25081-89—R. 3738, 28th June 1895.	Directing the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers on Special Duty in connection with Irrigation wells to entertain applications for the grant of loans for the construction of wells in wet and garden lands, and to submit them with their recommendations for the orders of Government.
6	302-10—R. F. 334-92, 1st July 1895.	Issuing instructions as to how lands for coffee cultivation in the Maidan parts should be disposed of and assessed.
7	401-2—R. 137, 6th July 1895.	Directing that as heretofore the Avini Matt in the Mulbagal Taluk be left undisturbed in its collection of taxes on temporary shops during the annual Jatra at Avini, and that no fee be newly levied from cattle-dealers during the Jatra.
8	359-68—Ex. 8, 3rd July 1895.	Authorizing the Excise Commissioner to make appointments carrying a salary of above Rs. 40 ; all appointments of and above Rs. 100 being made by him subject to the approval of Government.
9	24559—R. 3596, 22nd June 1895.	Sanctioning certain amendments in the Rules regarding the right of occupants in Kans, published under Notification No. 1492, dated 25th November 1885.
10	24759-67—R. 3644, 26th June 1895.	Sanctioning, tentatively, enhanced rates for the sale of different kinds of timber and bamboos at the Hassan Depot with effect from 1st March 1895 as regards timber, and from 1st June 1895 as regards bamboos.
11	459-60—Ft. 22, 11th July 1895.	Sanctioning batta and travelling allowance to the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests attached to the Shimoga District at the same rates as those allowed for Sub-Assistant Conservators.
12	532—Fl. 44, 16th July 1895.	Appointing the Revenue and General Secretaries to the Government as <i>ex-officio</i> members of the Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, and stating that Mr. A. Rangaswamaengar, Deputy Commissioner, will continue as a member of the Committee.

No. 1701—*J. 183, dated 30th July 1895.*

Under the provisions of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. C. Krishna Rao, Acting Extra Assistant Commissioner and 2nd class Magistrate, Chitaldrug District, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses, in cases tried by him, with his own hand in the English language.

No. 1709—J. 189, dated 1st August 1895.

Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B. A., B. L., Munsiff of Hassan to be additional Munsiff of Bangalore vice Mr. P. Venkata Rao transferred to the Revenue Department.

Mr. T. S. A. D'Cruz, B. A., B. L., Advocate, Chief Court of Mysore, to act as Munsiff of Hassan in the 3rd grade *sub-protem* on the maximum salary of the grade vice Mr. Humza Hussain, or until further orders.

No. 1733—M. 22, dated 1st August 1895.

Mr. H. K. Slater is appointed an Apprentice Geologist in the Geological Department.

No. 1801—L. F. 90-92, dated 6th August 1895.

The undermentioned time-expired members of the Municipalities noted against their names are hereby re-appointed.

Names of Members.		Names of Municipalities.	
1. Mr. Venkatagiri Setti	.. ..	..	Turuvekere.
2. Mr. Sivapanja Setti	.. ..	..	} Haliyurdurga.
3. Mr. Chikkanna Setti	.. ..	..	
4. Mr. Hussain Saib	.. ..	..	
5. Mr. Kotegauda	.. ..	..	
6. Mr. Virahanumanta Setti	.. ..	..	

No. 1816—Mis. 251, dated 6th August 1895.

The following list of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press is published for general information :—

Serial No.	No. and Date of Proceedings.	Subject.
1	1101-10—Mis. 153, 15th July 1895.	Fixing the fees for the interment of patients dying in the Hospitals in the State.
2	24723—J. 1477, 21st June 1895.	Approving of the Rules proposed by the Inspector General of Prisons <i>in re</i> clothing for the Jail Establishments, and directing their publication in the Mysore Gazette.
3	111-19—L. F. 229-92, 3rd July 1895.	Directing that midwives must bear the cost of stamp duty for agreements executed by them.
4	759-68—L. F. 153-92, 15th July 1895.	Approving of the proposal to appoint Public Works Department Officers as <i>ex-officio</i> members of Municipalities not only at their head-quarters but also in their respective ranges.
5	375-6—R. F. 55-94, 6th July 1895.	Directing that no excess be charged on the Manchenahalli Minor Inams in Yedatore Taluk on account of their Survey valuation.
6	813-21—R. 313, 19th July 1895.	Abolishing the 5th Class of Amildars and fixing a revised scale of pay for Amildars with effect from 1st July 1895.
7	822-30—R. 314, 19th July 1895.	Raising the salary of the Deputy Amildars' Grade to Rs. 100 with effect from 1st July 1895.
8	60-1—Ft. 6, 3rd July 1895.	Sanctioning the writing off of Rs. 1,935 being the excess demand outstanding in the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of the Bangalore District against the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of seigniorage on fuel supplied by Kencha Hanumaiya and Co., for 1892.

The petition box kept at the Dewan's Office, Bangalore, will be cleared at 12 noon every day by the General Secretary, and in his absence from Bangalore, by the Under-Secretary.

By order,  
V. N. NARASIMMIYENGAR, General Secretary.

#### MILITARY.

Notification, dated 31st July 1895.

The following promotion is made in the Imperial Service Regiment with effect from 5th June 1895.

Name—Syed Hafeez.	To Rank—Risaldar, 2nd Grade.
From Rank—Risaldar, 3rd Grade.	

A. H. MACINTYRE, Lt.-Col., Military Secretary.